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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1863. NO. 8.

Re-Nomination of Governor Curtin.

[From the Phila North American.]

The Union State Convention, which met at Pittsburgh last Wednesday, re-nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, our present worthy, able and popular chief magistrate. If ever a re-nomination was well deserved, we are sure that this one was, and we feel proud of the manly courage of the Convention in disregarding the opposition raised to his candidacy, and determining that the choice of the majority should rule. We are glad that the Convention paid no heed to the counsels of the timid, who, affrighted at the manufactured clamor against Governor Curtin, thought, perhaps, it might be better to take some negative person, with no other recommendation than the fact of having no enemies.—Of all the things which have disgraced our party conventions, nominations of mere negative men, to get rid of the positive, and decided public men, well known for their ability, have been most disgraceful.

Had there ever existed any necessity for throwing aside the veteran chief under whose lead the Union party of Penna. had marched triumphantly to battle and to victory, we should have regretted in the extreme that it sho' be bowed to, at a time when we need our best men in the places of highest trust. But there never did exist any such necessity, and those who attempted to insinuate such a thing should learn a lesson from this nomination.—Andrew G. Curtin, so far from being unpopular or objectionable, is the most reliable and available man who could have been chosen as our candidate.—Without being so, he never could have obtained such a vote as he did on the first ballot in that Convention, in the face of a clamor in party newspapers of high standing and influence, and in the Convention itself by well-known politicians. That he did, then, receive on the first ballot so large a vote as 95, shows the enthusiasm of his friends, their overwhelming numbers, and their determination not to be ruled out of their choice by a minority.

It is proper the people should know that very much of the hostility to Governor Curtin from Allegheny county, has its origin in the fact of his being friendly to the Pennsylvania Railroad. To permit him to be sacrificed for such a cause would have been an insult to Philadelphia, as well as to the commonwealth, whose interest that great corporation has so well served. Governor Curtin has done no more for the Pennsylvania Railroad than for any other corporation organized for the improvement of the State, and the misguided men at Pittsburgh who seek to domineer on all occasions, and to force their views upon the State by means of a sort of terrorism, have been properly met and voted down.

Governor Curtin is a tried man, and the people know him to be a true one. During a period of most unexampled peril he has administered the affairs of the State Government with a degree of care and prudence rarely equalled. He has looked faithfully after the interests of the commonwealth under all circumstances, adhered rightly to the strict letter of the law, and performed his duties conscientiously. Most especially has he looked after the soldiers of Pennsylvania, everywhere, in field or hospital. They could not possibly have had a better advocate than he has been everywhere and on all occasions. Their claims and those of their State have been urgently pressed upon the National Government, in season and out of season, and all that a man in his position could do he has done for them. In this particular his course has been a subject of universal praise, and if the sentiment of Philadelphia be any criterion, he will be re-elected by an immense majority.

There need be no fear on this question. No new man who could have been nominated in his stead would have obtained here, and in other Union strongholds, such a firm place in the popular esteem as Governor Curtin has done. He is eminently the choice of the masses of the people, who look up to him as their own chosen leader and friend. He is no demagogue. Had he been, the people would have esteemed him less. But he is a statesman of cultivated mind, acute intellect, and skilled in the science of government. As a public speaker he has very few equals in Pennsylvania, and the prominent merit of his addresses is their elevation of thought.

It ought to be a rule with the American people to retain a faithful public servant in whatever position he has proved himself useful in, especially at such times as the present, when reliable administrative officers are of the greatest possible value, and should not be lightly parted with. Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of Governor Curtin. His administration has been guided by prudence, patriotism and good sense. He has been the conservator of our best interests; the friend of the poor soldier; the advocate of the State claims, and in a period of great peril the success of all his measures has been truly remarkable.

SUBSTITUTES IN RICHMOND.—A Richmond paper of the 7th says:

"Substitutes begin to command a large price. This morning a man in Richmond offered $5,000, and another offers $4,500 for a man to take his place in an artillery company.

"This substitute system ought to be done away with, as it has already done much mischief in our army. At the Adjutant General's office have been received 60,000 substitutes in place of an equal number of able bodied men capable of bearing arms.

A Catholic Journal on the Riots.

The *Catholic Tablet*, published in N. York, in its last issue, severely condemns the late riots in that city. We quote the following:

"Neither the life nor the property of any loyal citizen was safe, and it required only some ruffian in the crowd to raise the cry of "Black Republican" (meaning loyal to the country and its lawful authorities) against any well dressed individual to have himself beaten to death with the most revolting cruelty, and his dwelling, if known, sacked and burned to the ground. The ostensible cause of all this was "the draft," which commenced the Saturday previous, (14th inst.,) but what had the drafting to do with the universal crusade against the unfortunate children of Ham everywhere throughout the city—even in the wards comparatively quiet—hunted like wild beasts, and not merely put to death, but in some instances hung and burned!

"It was truly a pitiable sight in a city calling itself free, to see these unhappy fugitives—men, women and children—hunted down all over the city, and that—there is no denying it, by Irishmen, to some extent. The people who, perhaps, of all others in Europe, have suffered most from persecution and oppression, figured here on a free soil, where all men are supposed to have equal rights, as the foremost persecutors, the murderers, the tormentors, of a poor helpless, despised race! shame! shame upon such Irishmen—they are a disgrace to the country from which they came, in an evil hour assuredly, for had they remained at home they would in all probability, have been different men, living in a different atmosphere. We know, of course, that the Irish did but a part of the rioting, but they will find that the chief odium will be thrown on them, as it always is, when any possibility exists of doing so.

"In what position do the working men of New York stand to-day before the whole civilized world? On a par precisely with the *sans culottes* of the French revolution. There is no use trying to soften it down, such is the dreary aspect of the case and although we know that thousands of our workingmen did not join the rioters, or the robbers who followed in their wake, still the stern record of history will make no distinctions, and the great riots of July, 1863, will form a bloody page in the history of New York, till the end of time evermore.—Yes, our children and their children will shudder as they read that dismal tale, and their cheeks will burn with honest shame for the brand of disgrace then stamped on the brow of our noble Island City. Oh, shame! shame! for New York, shame for the misguided men, whether Irish, Germans or Americans, who lent themselves and incited others to the commission of such atrocious outrages! and woe! unutterable woe for the blood that has been shed among the rioters themselves and among our heroic police and gallant soldiers, who fell in the discharge of their duty to the citizens of New York.

Outrages on Southern "Quakers."

The leading particulars of one of the most remarkable events in this war have just been communicated to me. You know that many of the Society of Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that a fundamental article of their faith is a refusal to take up arms under any circumstances whatever. In the early stages of the rebellion the rebel powers of North Carolina, well knowing their peaceful principles, permitted them to pass unmolested, though known to be unconditional Union men. But as time went on disastor to the rebellion succeeded to disaster, men were captured, killed or disabled to so fearful an extent that every one out of the army must be brought into it.

Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well known principles they refused to join the army. But every where the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally the muskets were strapped to their bodies.

One of these Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot, as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands cried out in a loud voice: "Father forgive them, they know not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his horse's feet. But the animal persistently refused even to step over his prostrate body. In the end, they were marched with the rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle, they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action, the officer referred to was killed. The Friends, all unhurt, were taken prisoners and sent to Fort Delaware. Here by accident, it became known, in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake were released, and are now here. It is probable that a more minute and accurate narrative of this case will be prepared by some of the Society.—[Philad. cor. N. Y. Tribune.

The Draft of New York.

President Lincoln's Reply to Governor Seymour.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1863.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of New York:*

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received, and attentively considered.

I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other things, *time* is too important.

By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall into two classes, of eight and four respectively. The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2200 in one class, and 1864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal one to another in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention.

Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have two recently arrived from other parts of the United States, and from Europe, to be included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity.

I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first, from each of the four districts, to wit: the Second, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth, only 2200, being the average quota of the other class.

After this drawing, these four districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled, and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency that may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these districts, respectively, during the interval. And at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credit will be given for volunteers, and your excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing the draft in each district.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I shall be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it; but I cannot consent to loose the *time* while it is being obtained.—We are contending with an enemy, who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument used.

This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers, already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go.

My purpose, is to be, in action, just and Constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the Unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

Keep it Before the People.

That George W. Woodward, the bogus Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, conceived and advocated a measure for the entire and unconditional disfranchisement of the adopted citizens of Pennsylvania.

That the aforesaid George W. Woodward, also sustained the decision of the Democratic majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (of whom he is one) to the effect, that the soldiers of the State who are absent fighting the battles of the National Government, forfeit their right to all participation in the government of Pennsylvania.

These are historical facts, and place George W. Woodward in the position of antagonism to the free exercise of the franchise by freemen.

What New York Thinks.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania, has nominated Andrew G. Curtin, the present Governor, for re-election.—Governor Curtin deserves this compliment. He has shown himself on several occasions, and under novel and difficult circumstances, a man of capacity and talent, a faithful and patriotic guardian of the State, and a zealous lover of the Union. His administration has been, so far as we know, careful and honest; we have heard no charges against him, or against the agents responsible to him, of waste or corruption; and during the recent invasion of the State by Lee's army he was both active and capable. His character and principles are well known to the people of the State; and for this reason his nomination is perhaps better than if a new man had been put forward. Moreover, he is already familiar with the affairs of the State, and in any emergency will be able to act more promptly than a newly-inducted officer could.

Judge Woodward, the opponent of Governor Curtin, and the nominee of the copperhead faction, is an old politician of the school of the notorious Hughes, who last year endeavored to plunge the State into revolution.—Judge Woodward last year decided the Soldiers' Voting Bill passed by the Legislature to be unconstitutional.—His decision was accounted at the time a victory for the copperheads.—[N. Y. Post.

A QUESTION

For those who Vote for the Amendment of the Constitution, giving the Soldier the right of Suffrage.

At the coming election, the question to amend the Constitution, so as to give all who may be absent from the State, engaged as soldiers in the armies of the National Government, the right to vote, will be submitted to the people. It is conceded in all circles, that the proposed amendment extending the right of franchise to such persons, will be carried by an almost unanimous vote. The question arises, then, as to whether any man who votes for that amendment can also vote for George W. Woodward, who is opposed to the right of suffrage being extended to the soldier. Surely no freeman can become guilty of such self-abnegation as first to vote the right of the franchise to the soldier, and then vote for a man who denies that soldier the exercise of such a right.—Every man who votes for the Amendment of the Constitution, extending the franchise to the soldier, to be conscientious and sincere in his patriotism, must also vote for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, who is emphatically the soldier's guardian and defender.

The Nominations.

Whatever the objections of the politicians may have been, and whatever the disappointments of individual aspirants may still be, we have every reason and the best of evidence to induce the belief, that the nominations of Curtin and Agnew, respectively for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, are eminently satisfactory to the people. Andrew G. Curtin is peculiarly a people's man. His association, his interests, his tastes, all lie in the channel occupied by the same elements belonging to the people. No Executive has ever came so closely in contact with the masses, and no officer has been so successful in caring for the wants and serving the welfare of the masses as our candidate for Governor. When the rebellion was precipitated by the slave holders, in conjunction with the disappointed leaders of the Democratic party, a paralysis for a while seemed to seize every loyal man in the land. We had been taught to believe that slavery was invincible. We were threatened with the assertion that the superior valor and hot haste of the cut throats of the South, would soon overwhelm and forever crush any attempt which might be made by the Government to arrest the organization of a slaveholders confederacy. In that hour the sagacity and the skill of the Governor of Pennsylvania exhibited themselves with wonderful effect and influence. Appealing to the people which Gov. Curtin knows so well how to employ, he met with resources of the most gratifying character, so that Pennsylvania was the first State to organize and place at the disposal of the National Government, a force for the protection of the city of Washington. Since that hour it has been the constant care of Gov. Curtin to promote the efficiency and secure the glory of the soldiers of the Keystone State. He it was who organized the first reserve corps of the war, an organization that inspired the hopes and animated the energy of the nation at an hour when defeat hung with heavy gloom over the entire country. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was the nucleus around which the magnificent Army of the Potomac was organized after it had been hurled on Manasses, and there made to suffer the horrors of a disaster such as never before overtook the American army. That was the blow which the rebels imagined would establish their confederacy and their superiority, and that was the blow which would have accomplished all this, had it not been for the timely reinforcement which the army received in the addition of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps.

Thus identified with the war for the Union, the success of that war also becomes the success of Andrew G. Curtin. He has risked his health and his life in the furtherance of that cause. He has risked his reputation, and in many instances has been accused of transcending his power to promote the comfort and secure the contentment of the soldier. Anxious and indefatigable first for the success of our arms on the field, the roar of battle has scarcely been permitted to pass, until the policy of the State Government has shown in humane solicitude for the wounded and in generous preparation for their ease and comfort. Pennsylvania by the unmeasured toil of her Executive, has been enabled to take better care of her wounded and sick soldiers than any other State in the Union. The example in this respect, has called forth the generous emulation of the authorities of other Commonwealths, until the hospitals which have been made the retreat of the soldiers of the Union have become the admiration of the civilized world.

The man under whose guidance such results have been achieved, has been named by the people for re-election as Governor. Trampling down all opposition and sternly rebuking all attempts to overthrow him, the people have pronounced in his favor with a unanimity that puzzles party leaders, and forces acquiescense in his nomination from all who have a regard for themselves as well as the country. That Andrew G. Curtin will be re-elected, there is not the shadow of a doubt resting any where. Pennsylvania owes it to the glory she has already achieved, and the progress she must make to perpetuate that glory, to re-elect Andrew G. Curtin Governor of the State by an increased and overwhelming majority.—[Harrisburg Telegraph.

VALLANDIGHAM GONE INTO RETIREMENT.—Vallandigham has left the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and retired to a less expensive retreat a few miles distant from the Falls. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"As I have before stated, the exhibition of the Great Banished at this point has not begun to pay expenses. The sympathising auditors have been few in number, poor in political and personal antecedents, and not at all strong or cordial in their condolence. Most of them came to take a look at him as a curiosity rather than to mingle their tears with his. His address to the people of Ohio, issued from this point, so utterly malevolent and disloyal in its tone and utterance, was a very wet blanket to a large number of people and politicians who, at the outset of his misfortunes, were disposed to regard him as a martyr, and felt desirous of extending him a sympathising hand. They have not been near him, nor will they come, and now he goes into retirement.

UNION STATE CONVENTION RESOLUTIONS.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, disclaiming all partizanship, and knowing no cause but that of the country, declare for themselves and their constituents:

First, Their inflexible purpose to maintain, by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice, the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second, That the rebellion which threatens the existence of the Union was without cause, was conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose, and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties and the overthrow of those free institutions it is injuriously aimed. That in this momentous contest there are and can be but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws thereof, and in protecting the principle upon which the Government rests, and is therefore at once the party of law, of liberty, and patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, the enemy of order, and a participant in treason—the class whose detestable practices give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies, and to whom in part is this day justly chargeable whatever of vitality the rebellion preserves, and whatever calamity and affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathisers with Southern treason and the hopes which their treasonable existence inspires, the rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blows dealt it at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

Resolved, That wholly without sympathy for the men who made this war against a free Republican Government, or for a system of human bondage, in whose interest it was instigated, or cause of despotic principles to which it is devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein, while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and, in like spirit, we denounce as doubly recreant and base those residents of loyal States who tolerate this treason, and would affiliate with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, [applause] by the discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union, and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world, [applause] and to him, this Administration, its principles, and its policy we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendments proposed to the Constitution in giving our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, merit our hearty approval, and will receive our united support; and that we recommend conventions of loyal men thoughout the State to pledge all candidates for the Legislature to vote for it.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Pennsylvania now in the armies and navies of the Republic the thanks of a grateful people, for their unselfish and heroic valor; that we mourn for those who have sealed with their blood their devotion to their country, and will cherish their memories tenderly and fondly; while to the glorious survivors we give assurance that the last dollar and the last life shall be given to reinforce them, until the old flag floats in final victory. [Applause.]

Resolved, That Governor Curtin, by the effective support he has given the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war, and his vigilant care for our soldiers, alike in the field, in camp and in hospital, has gained for Pennsylvania proud and foremost preeminence among the loyal States, and entitled himself to the thanks of all her loyal citizens, and in placing him again in nomination the Convention but gave expression to the spontaneous wishes of the people of the Commonwealth he has served so well. We present for their suffrages the patriot statesman, who is alike the friend of the soldier and the favorite of the people. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the nomination of Judge Agnew, we present an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot and a loyal citizen, who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and give additional security to the right of persons and property.

Dr. Heighold, of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting traitors and thieves, wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person, we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the task which he has before him.

Mr. M'Veigh moved to insert "the Administration" for "Secretary Stanton."

The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighland, and unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATES.

The following are the forms of certificates and affidavits for exemption under the several clauses of the Enrollment Act, which must be strictly adhered to:—

FORM 25.

Certificates for Exemption of the only Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parents.

I, the subscriber, ——, resident of —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named —— is the only son of ——, who is ——, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this —— day —— 186–.

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district, in which the person resides, and be sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the "labor" of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of Parents that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ——, and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my —— son ——, shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

——.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that the above named —— is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of —— sons for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me the above named ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at——, this— day of —186–.

NOTE 1. The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2. This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent upon him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

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and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber,——, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and —— residents of ——, ——county, State of——, hereby certify that——who is liable to draft is the only brother of——, under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this —day of— 186–.

NOTE 1. This certificate it to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2. The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, —— and ——, residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ——, county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named —— and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief. ——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of — 186–.

NOTE. 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the family reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United, States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on him for support.

I,——, the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of — motherless child—, under twelve years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

——.

We, the subscribers, —— and —— residents of ——, —— county, State of ——, hereby certify that —— is father of —— motherless children of twelve years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named——and——, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated this — day of —, 186–.

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ——, of ——, —— county, State of ——, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am —— years of age.

——.

We the subscribers, —— and ——, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ——'s is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

——.

——.

Personally appeared before me, the above named ——, ——, and ——, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

——, Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ——, this — day of — 185–.

NOTE 1. The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations and to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of "age, and married."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age according to the facts in the case.

Note 2. In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61 Regulations, &c., must be complied with,

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

HON. DANIEL AGNEW,

of Beaver County.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

For Assembly,
DAVID ETNIER, of Cromwell.
For Prothonotary,
WILLIAM C. WAGONER, of Brady.
For Register and Recorder,
D. W. WOMELSDORF, of Franklin.
For Treasurer,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
For County Commissioner,
JOHN HOUSEHOLDER, of Penn.
Director of the Poor,
JOHN LOGAN, of Barree.
For Auditor,
ABRAHAM HARNISH, of Morris.

The Union County Ticket.

The proceedings of the Convention which placed in nomination the ticket at the head of this column, will be found in to-day's Globe. We are not personally acquainted with all the nominees, and therefore cannot speak of them at this time as freely as their friends might desire we should. We can say, however, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Union ticket, so far as honesty and capability is in question, ranks at least equal with that put in nomination by the rebel sympathisers. This conceded—then the next and most important question which arises, is, *which of the two tickets represent the loyal people?* We find the rebel sympathisers—the enemies and slanderers of our brave soldiers—the Vallandighamites, the Hughesites, the Breckinridgeites, the *Monitorites*, and every traitor in the county who can rejoice when our army meets with reverses, and who can cheer for Jeff Davis, while our brave brothers are lying upon the battle-field wounded, dying and dead, *all* advocating the election of the ticket put in nomination by the bogus Democracy. On the other hand, we find *every* outspoken loyal man—every earnest friend of the soldier and the Government—every enemy of the rebels and the rebellion—every enemy of aristocratic and tyrannical governments—every enemy of traitors and treason, *all* advocating the election of the Union ticket put in nomination by Union men who have heretofore acted with different party organizations.

We rejoice that we find no difficulty in making a choice of tickets to support, and we feel very confident that if every loyal man in the county could feel that it was his duty as a good and loyal citizen to cut loose from a corrupt and treasonable organization to save his country, and act accordingly, the majority for the ticket would be thousands instead of hundreds.

The issue is a plain one:—The success of our arms, our country now and forever—against a rebel sympathising treasonable organization.

The Bogus Democratic Ticket.

The *Monitor* faction of the county met in County Convention on Wednesday last, and put in nomination the following county ticket to be badly beaten in October:

Assembly—John Zentmyer, of Franklin.
Prothonotary—Medical Mallory, of Barree.
Reg. and Rec.—H. Ash Miller of Huntingdon.
Treasurer—Benjamin Lonp, of Shirley.
Commissioner—Samuel Brown, Carbon.
Director of the Poor—Wm. Heer, of Dublin.
Auditor—John P. Dunn, of Cromwell.
Corner—Daniel Flenner, of Walker.

R. M. Speer, H. L. Harvey and H. A. Wakefield were appointed Senatorial Conferees. It is understood they are to give R. F. Haslett a *complimentary* vote, then to urge the *claims* of *little* John Cesna. We should like to see John the nominee of the *Monitor* party. He might buy up the leaders as he did last winter, for Governor, but he can't buy up the honestly disposed voters who think and act for themselves.

The people will not be slow in giving their opinion of the political character of the Convention, after learning the fact that *honest* Dave Caldwell was placed at the head of the county organization by electing him Chairman of the County Committee. Dave is the acting agent of the *Monitor* stockholders, and as Chairman of the County Committee he expects to get hold of the appropriations generally made by State Committees, and by putting that and that together, he will no doubt make as good a thing of it, by pocketing his usual liberal charges, as any of the candidates should they be elected.

The men on the ticket may all be honest and capable. Politically they are active friends of that class of leaders who are in open sympathy with the Southern rebels, and as such they cannot expect and should not receive the support of loyal men. Men must be judged by the company they keep, and as all the rebel sympathisers of the county will give the ticket a warm support, the true friends of the soldier and the Government must oppose it.

The "Monitor" Faction vs. Soldiers and Civilians.

The destruction of the *Monitor* printing establishment in May last, came up for trial in our Court last week. It will be remembered that the 125th regiment, four companies of which belonged to this immediate neighborhood, were discharged and came home on the 19th of May last, and during the forenoon of the same day, the *Monitor* printing materials were thrown into the street and completely destroyed. A day or two after, oath was made by Albert Owen, before a justice of the peace, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of twenty-nine persons, soldiers and civilians, ourself among the number. Twenty-one were arrested and bound over. Six of the soldiers were not arrested The case went before the grand jury. A true bill was found against the following persons: Soldiers—Geo. A. Black, Wm. Davis, Jas. A. Mitchell, W. J. Hampson, Thos. Tell, Calvin B. Sharer, Wm. Blake, Thos. Cypher, Jno. Richards, Christ. Smith, Charles Bryan, and David Kinkead, (the last six were not arrested,) Civilians —Edward Colder, J. K. McCahen, Chas. S. Black Thos. McCahen and D. S. Africa.

The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Corbin, John Cesna, R. M. Speer, and R. B. Petrikin. For the defendants, John Scott, J. Sewell Stewart A. W. Benedict, and S. T. Brown.

The prosecutors, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial agreed that those not arrested should be stricken from the list. The trial commenced on Thursday, and the Judge charged the jury on Saturday morning. The jury returned a verdict in the afternoon, of guilty of ordinary riot, against Geo. A. Black, Wm. Davis, Jas. A. Mitchell and Calvin B. Sharer, and not guilty as to the others returned by the grand jury. Sentence was held over until Tuesday morning.

Tuesday morning came and the "boys" came forward for sentence. Judge Taylor then sentenced them as follows: George A. Black, James A. Mitchel, William Davis and Calvin B. Shearer, to pay a fine of $5, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

The reader will now inquire, why were civilians arrested and their names published all over the country by traitor sheets. We can come to but one conclusion as to the object of the prosecutors. They wished to make the impression that civilians, some of our most orderly and respectable citizens, were responsible for the destruction of the *Monitor* office. As to ourself, there was not the least evidence before the grand jury or anywhere else, to connect us with the riot. It was the work of the insulted soldiers, and them only, and they were willing to take the responsibility from the first commencement of the difficulty. A more malicious prosecution was never heard of in our county, and by the time we get through with the prime movers in it they will be satisfied that they put the wrong foot foremost.

JOHN CESNA, the would-be candidate of the bogus Democracy for the State Senate from this district, didn't make much strength for himself while here last week, aiding in the persecution of some of our best citizens, and in the conviction of the soldier "boys." In commencing his speech to the jury he attempted to "ride down" the counsel on the opposite side, but he found his battery suddenly silenced by a solid shot from fort Scott. Cesna was so badly wounded that throughout his whole speech he showed a strong inclination to surrender.

DAVID BLACK, the candidate for Treasurer is a renegade Democrat.—*Monitor.*

If true, it is more honorable to be such, than to be a South-down Democrat. The difference between David Black and the *Monitor* men is this—Black is a loyal man—has a good word for his government and the army defending it—while the *Monitor* men pretending to be Democrats, encourage the rebels by denouncing our government and the men who are defending it.

—ONE day last week, Orderly Sergt. H. C. Logan, accompanied by a squad of men from Capt. Schrack's company, called on deserter Albert Owen, and after some controversy with him, succeeded in compelling him to lead the way to a place where was secreted nearly one thousad cartridges belonging to the government.

☞Those of our readers having Garments they wish dyed and Cleansed are referred to the Dying Establishment of Barrett, Nephews & Co.—See their adv. in this issue.

The Duty of Citizens at the Present Moment.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., one of Philadelphia's most gifted lawyers, and a gentleman always identified with the true Democratic party, lately made an address before the Senate of Union College, Schenectady, New York, and subsequently at Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster in this State. The addresses, which abounded in original ideas and patriotic sentiments, concluded as follows:

"Come forth, virtuous citizens, from the workshop and the factory—from the store, the study, and the forum—from the closet, the college, and the altar, and by the historic memories of the Revolution, by the victories won in foreign wars, by the blood of our countrymen—our dear brothers—shed in this sublime struggle for the life of the nation, by the boundless prosperity that three generations enjoyed, by the love we bear our children, by our hereditary hatred of royalty and despotism, by our sympathies with oppressed humanity, by our hopes for the triumph of right, justice, and liberty all over the world, let us call on the people to rise, as their fathers did, and dedicate life and honor to the restoration of the Republic.

"Let each citizen conquer his prejudices. Let us shiver to atoms the vile *organization of the day*; let us cease to be New Yorkers or Pennsylvanians, Republicans or Democrats, and remember only we are Americans; by enactments destroy the whole breed of those who barter and sell the country's offices for gold to undeservors, and let competent and honest officials like employees in private life, be retained during good behaviour—punish public defaulters with the heaviest penalties—purify the ballot box, and make sacred the privilege of suffrage—let elections be rare except for representatives—render the judiciary independent of popular clamor and fearless and inexorable in its administration, decrees and sentences—reform your constitutions in every particular where experience has proved the necessity—teach in schools and colleges the science of government—give genius and integrity once again a chance in public life—let him who faithfully serves his country in the prime of manhood, enjoy its reward in his old age—inspire all with a love of the Union and fixed resolve to crush with mighty blows, like those of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, this accursed rebellion—let every leading traitor die a traitor's death—be not elated by victory or dejected by defeat—keep buoyant and brave—bury all dissensions in the graves of our dead heroes—cheer our gallant brothers in the field with the heartiest sympathies, arriving at the just conception of the duties of American citizenship, and of what should be the full measure of our country's future—pray God we may yet see floating over a once more united people our dear old flag, the terror of tyrants, the hope of the oppressed, the emblem of the free.

"At this appalling crisis, when the life of the Republic—the destinies of a hundred millions immediate and remote are staked on the actions of the hour—you, gentlemen of the societies, the latest seeds of time,' appear upon the scene. Gifted with education, unspotted in morals, untrammelled with the chains of party, and fired with patriotism, as are all fresh hearts, I call on you to dedicate your years, your future, your ambition, to rescue the Republic. Be firm when tempted, fearless when in danger; be ready, like the Roman, to leap into the gulf to save your country; if needs be, sacrifice ease, fortune, home, love and life.

From West Tennessee.

Capture of Ten Captains and Thirty Privates, 10,000 Men Desert from Bragg's Army—a large number Desert from Johnson's Army.

CINCINNATI, August 18.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Commercial says that West Tennessee is cleared of guerrillas. Col. Bowlitt, commanding a brigade that went north, captured Col. Campbell, of 23d Tennessee, together with ten captains and thirty privates.

Col. Hatch, of the 2d Iowa, went to Paris and drove out Richardson, Bliff's and Wilson's guerrillas. The 1st Alabama cavalry returned to Glendale with ten prisoners. The 18th Missouri regiment captured a captain and five privates in the vicinity of Ripley.

Gen. Bragg is at Chattanooga with 25,000 men. He has lost 10,000 by desertion.

Johnston's army numbering 25,000 is at Brandon and Enterprise. It has lost one-third by desertion.

Gov. Shorter of Alabama, has issued an an address to the citizens of that State urging upon them an impressment of their slaves into the confederate service.

The Siege of Charleston.

News from Rebel Sources up to the 16th inst.,—Terrific Bombardment of Fort Sumter—The Whole Fleet and Land Batteries in Action.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

A dispatch was received this morning by the Government, dated the 17th inst., from a distinguished military officer in Tennessee, stating that the bombardment in Charleston harbor on Saturday was awful, and that the firing from Gilmore's land batteries on Morris Island, and from the Monitors, was chiefly directed against Fort Sumter. The combined land and naval force of the Federals seemed to be engaged.

The information published in the Rebel was received at Chattanooga from Charleston by telegraph, and the fight was going on when the paper went to press on Sunday

The officer who communicated the contents of the Rebel to the Government says the editor instead of making any boasts about the result of manifesting the least jubilant feeling over the situation of affairs at Charleston, exhibits the most positive evidence of gloom.

The Rebel states that the Ironsides and all the Monitors were not only in the action, but *that the whole fleet*, and a large number of transports, were inside the bar during the engagement.

The next sesion of the Huntingdon Academy will begin Monday August 31, 1863.

THE Union Senatorial Conference met at Bedford yesterday evening. We have not heard whether a nomination was made or not. Each county presents a candidate:—Huntingdon, Dr. H. Orlady; Bedford, Geo. W. Housholder, and Somerset, Mr. Stutzman,

A LONG address from the specious pen of Mr. Charles J. Biddle, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has been published. From beginning to end it is devoted to abuse of the Administration and "the Abolitionists." It says not one word in censure of the rebels; not one word in commendation of the Union soldiers. There is not a sentence in it that can in any way be construed to signify a desire to prosecute the war or to punish the rebels that are trying to destroy the nation. Every measure adopted by Congress to put down the rebellion is condemned in the bitterest language. It is by *such doctrines* and on such a platform that the Copperhead leaders hope to bring Pennsylvania in opposition to the cause of the Union, in behalf of which so many of her sons have bled and died. Our truly patriotic citizens must exert themselves to save the State from such a disgrace. They must organize and labor to frustrate the plans of the traitors who are striving to stir up the riotous spirit that lately showed itself in New York. They must do all in their power to re-elect the loyal and faithful Governor, who has thus far sustained the honor of Pennsylvania as a member of the Union.

A Warning.

While we deeply regret that any sister State should be cursed with a disloyal Governor, we should be unwise did we not profit by the misfortunes of New York. Philadelphia is warned of the evils of an unfaithful Governor by the condition of New York State. Loyal as she is, powerful and great, New York is forced to oppose the Government by the action of Horatio Seymour. The *Times* truly says:

"It is a good thing that Horatio Seymour's power stops short at our State limits. The only important matter to be regretted is the dishonor our Governor's conduct is bringing upon the State. It is, indeed, humiliating that New York, which has borne so proud a part through all the dark days of the struggle, whose treasures have always been the readiest, and whose sword among the very foremost in the service of the old flag, should at the very eleventh hour fall out of line and lie down muttering and grumbling. It is a spectacle that ought to make the cheek of every son of the State to tingle with shame. It is impossible to excuse it. New York State has been asked to do simply what every other loyal State has been asked to do. While they comply promptly and cheerfully, she quarrels and bolts. This is not because the majority of our people are of a different heart from those of other States. They are as true as any. It all comes from the fact that we have a Governor who thinks more of political ends than of public duties, and who would sooner see disgrace to this State than harm to his party. In our folly we made the Governor, and there is no alternative but to take the consequences."

Shall we not profit by this example? Or shall Pennsylvania elect a Governor whose principles are those of Seymour, only to lament, as New York laments, her folly, and remain for three years unable to prevent its dishonorable results?

The Democratic Candidate.

The extreme hostility of the leaders of the Democratic party to the Government and the cause of the Union is shown by the character of their candidate for the Governorship—George W. Woodward Judge Woodward is a Secessionist. His words prove this. So conclusively do they prove it, that the man who seeks other proof must be either ignorant of the English language or curious to see the vast extent of the confirmatory evidence. He is neither more nor less than a Secessionist, and as such must be recognized throughout the campaign.

Just after the election of Mr. Lincoln, and before the war begun, a meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which Judge Woodward was one of the speakers. His theme was, of course, the condition of the country, and his purpose to show that the South had been basely wronged and outraged in the election of a Republican President. In the course of his address, which was filled with similar disloyal utterances, he made this declaration:

"It seems to me that there must be a time when slave-holders may fall back upon their natural rights and employ, in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they may possess."

George W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of a loyal and free State, actually dared to utter these treasonable words in the city of Philadelphia. More than this, to show that they were not thoughtlessly spoken, he published the speech in pamphlet form, and distributed them generally through the country. Since then he has never recalled them, nor has he said one word to indicate that he has retracted their disloyal sentiments. On the contrary, his record since confirms the truth that his heart is with the rebellion now as it was then, and that it will be so in the future. Every attempt will be made by the partizans of Judge Woodward to conceal this fearful evidence of his sympathy with treason, but we must not permit it to be hidden. The treasonable words we have quoted are this day, and have been since the first gun was fired in the war, text of the rebellion, and therefore they must be the text of the campaign.

Let it be kept before the people, that the Democratic candidate for Governor stands on the same platform as Jefferson Davis and all the other wicked men who seek the downfall of the country. Be it fully understood, that the doctrine that slaveholders have the natural right to use any means for the protection of their slave property, is the doctrine which produced this war. This is the doctrine which Calhoun taught, which Woodward teaches, and which Davis practices. This is the doctrine which has plunged the country into fearful war—has sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives, and threatened to ruin the best and freest government the world has ever known. Against the enforcement of this principle our gallant armies are now fighting, and many a noble heart has poured out its life-blood on the battle field to protect his country from its poisonous enmity. Against this doctrine is arrayed the virtue, the wisdom, the patriotism of the country, and all loyal men, from Washington to this day, have ever scorned it and denied it.

And yet the people of Pennsylvania are asked to elect George W. Woodward their Governor! He, our Governor, who announces and defends this doctrine upon which the rebellion is founded! Had it not been for this accursed teaching we should have had a happy and united country, peaceful and contented; and must we now have one of its teachers for our representative? The Convention at Harrisburg wrote the death warrant of its party when it nominated a man with such principles. No loyal citizen can vote for him being aware of these truths, and he can only receive the suffrages of those who are wilfully wrong, or miserably ignorant.

People of Pennsylvania! Your sons and brothers have died in vain upon the battlefield if these principles are to triumph in the North. Shall their sacrifices and your sacrifices be in vain? Are we to have for our next Governor a pure and patriotic man, one whose ability and loyalty the people know, and who has gained the gratitude and honor of all true citizens, or a man avowedly opposed to the Government, whose principles are those of our enemies, and who since the war begun has not said one word in favor of the great cause on which the future happiness of America depends? Let the people answer in October. Their choice is simple—it is between a Patriot and a Secessionist.—[Phila. Dial.

DIED,

In this borough, on Monday morning 17th inst., Edward K. Nash, aged 29 years 11 months and 17 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 18, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75@6.50
Common and Superfine	$5.50@5.00
Rye Flour	$4.25
Corn Meal	—
Extra White Wheat	$1.35@1.40
Fair and Prime Red	$1.25@1.35
Rye	$0.90
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	52
Cloverseed, 64 lbs.	$5.75@6.00
Timothy	$2.50@2.75
Wool	70@74
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$6,50@7.00
Extra do 2d cut	5.00
White Wheat	1.25
Red Wheat	1.15
Rye	1.00
Corn	100
Oats	45
Clovereed	4.50
Flaxseed	1.60
Dried Apples	1.50
Butter	12
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

S. I. F. D. E.
STATON ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH St., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN St., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞*Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.*

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* (to run steam or hand,)	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a bushell of clothes in *a few minutes.* It *is in reality a Clothes Saver!* A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a huge per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than 'pays for itself every year' in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and *the rollers* upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address
R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.

J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners.

Huntingdon, July 28, 1863.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household wants, and if they desire I will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and seperated from the stock, should be spread on a meadow, thinly and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver grey color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Sunseed will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

JAMES CLARKE.

July 7th, 1863.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at my office during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. B. CAMPBELL,
June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

STRAYED.

Strayed away from the subscriber residing at Union Coal Bank, Broad Top, Huntingdon county, Pa., two Cows, the one yellow with a white face, horns erect and one ear split, about three years old and had a bell on; the other about two years old, black and white spotted sides and a white face, one ear split. Any person returning them to the undersigned or giving any information concerning them, will be liberally rewarded.

Hunt, June 5, 1863. PATRICK QUINN.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County.

The Annual Examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

Morris, Saturday,	August 15th,	at Spruce Creek.
Carbon, Tuesday,	" 18th,	Coalmont.
Franklin, Thursday,	" 20th,	Franklinville.
Porter & Alexandria Bor. Saturday,	Aug. 22d	Alexandria.
Warriorsmark, Tuesday,	Aug. 25th,	Birmingham.
West, Thursday,	Aug. 27th,	S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday,	September 5th,	Millerstek.
Barree, Tuesday,	" 8th,	Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	" 9th,	McAlevy's Port.
Shirley, Friday,	" 11th,	Mount Union.
Walker, Saturday,	" 12th,	R. R. Station, S. H.
Union, Tuesday,	" 15th,	Mapleton.
Juniata, Wednesday,	" 16th,	Bell Crown S. H.
Henderson, Friday,	" 18th,	Union S. H.
Oneida, Saturday,	" 19th,	Centre U. S. H.
Shirley, Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	Sept. 22d,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	" 23d,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 24th,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 25th,	Bollinger Town.
Cass Bor. & Tp. Tuesday,	" 29th,	Cassville.
Clay, Wednesday,	" 30th,	Scottsville.
Springfield, Thursday,	October 1st,	Meadow Gap.
Penn, Tuesday,	" 6th,	Warriorsmark.
Hopewell, Wednesday,	" 7th,	Coffee Run.
Tod, Thursday,	" 8th,	Newburg.

Examination will commence at 9 o'clock.

☞Teachers will please remember that certificates in order to be valid will require a 5-cent revenue stamp.

R. M'DIVITT,
Co. Sup't.

Hunt., June 5, 1863.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking: Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs furnished for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863-3m

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

May 20, 1863.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

☞Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

HAINES BROS'

CELEBRATED N. Y. PIANOS.

These Instruments are not surpassed by any made, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. A circular of the most reliable references can be seen at the Globe Office.

MARSH, Sole Agt., 1102, Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Piano-s, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

June 17th, 1863-3m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Hunting don, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing about 230 Acres, about 160 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and *a stream running through the premises.* The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill sent and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises.

HIRAM GRADY.

May 13 1863-3m*

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Rost, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Black-smith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
March 31, 1863. Executors.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, May 20, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

May 20, 1863.

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 19, 1863.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a Union County Convention was held in the Court House, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing D. Clarkson, Esq., President, and Thomas Fisher and Perry Moore, Esqrs., Vice Presidents, and John Brewster, J. M. Stonebraker and S. T. Brown, Secretaries.

A resolution was offered and adopted, to the effect that delegates from those districts where but one was present have two votes. In the absence of the delegates from Carbon towlship, David Dunn and Jacob Mountain were appointed. The list of delegates present then appeared as follows:

Alexandria Bor—Wm. Christy, J. Baker.
Barree—T. P. Love, S. Myton.
Brady—J. M. Stonebrake, J. W. M'Carthy.
Birmingham Bor—J. R. Thompson, two votes.
Cass—Andrew Park, two votes.
Cassville Bor—D. Clarkson, H. L. Brown.
Carbon—David Dunn, Jacob Mountain.
Clay—C. R. McCarthy, James Martin.
Cromwell—Geo. W. Price, Wm. Harper.
Dublin—Thos. Montague, two votes.
Franklin—S. C. Stewart, George H. Zeigler.
Henderson—James Hamilton, Geo. Numer.
Hopewell—Geo. W. Shontz, S. H. Grove.
Huntingdon—Thomas Fisher, S. T. Brown.
Jackson—J. Harman, Saml. Steffey.
Juniata—Levi Ridenhour, William Dean.
Morris—Perry Moore, D. Shaffer.
Mt. Union—D. Etnier, N. Shaffer.
Orbisonia—Caleb Kelly, Dr. C. W. James.
Oneida—Jacob Miller, James Green.
Penn—Dr. J. H. Wintrode, J. G. Boyer.
Porter—John Hewitt, Henry Graffius.
Petersburg—John Dopp, Abraham Renner.
Springfield—Jacob Baker, A. Ramsey.
Shirley Bor—Benjamin Lutz, D. P. Harvey.
Shirley—G. G. Tate, S. R. Douglas.
Tell—S. J. Heckadorn, H. R. Shearer.
Tod—Henry S. Green, John Griffith.
Union—Simeon Wright, A. Swoope.
Walker—J. Brewster, Saml. Poighnal.
Warriorsmark—Wm. Johnston, H. Creider.
Upper West—Wm. Moore, William Livingston.
Lower West—William Striker, Jas. Maguire.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to vote for candidates for State Senator, and the candidate having a majority of all the votes cast have the privileges of choosing his own Conferees.

In compliance with this resolution, the following gentlemen were placed in nomination and balloted for with the following result:

Jonathan McWilliams	3
Dr. Henry Orbisly	42
Dr. J. H. Wintrode	13
H. X. Blair	2
S. T. Brown	3

Dr. H. Orlady having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for member of the Legislature, as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th
David Etzler,	20	21	24	23	21	22	21	23	24
J. N. Swoope,	23	25	22	18	23	24	24	23	32
A. W. Benedict	10	20	20	25	20	20	21	16	
Scattering,	2								

S. T. Brown was placed in nomination but declined.

For Prothonotary.

Benjamin Lutz,	23
William C. Wagoner,	45

For Register and Recorder.

Daniel W. Womelsdorf,	40
David Baker,	24
George W. Whittaker,	1

For Treasurer.

	1st.	2d
David Black,	29	44
James Steel,	19	20
John Bottorf,	12	2
Henry Glazier,	5	

On motion of S. T. Brown, Esq., a committee of five be appointed, by the Chair, to prepare resolutions. Chair appointed as said committee, S. T. Brown, Dr. J. H. Wintrode, Thomas Fisher, William Lewis and Robt. McDivitt.

Convention proceeded to vote for County Commissioner, as follows:

	1st	2d.
Adam Foust,	9	10
John P. Stewart,	2	
John Flenner,	2	
Thomas A. Smelker,	2	
John Householder,	31	33
Thomas M. Kelly,	18	16
Abraham Megahan,	1	
John Love,	2	

For Poor Director.

	1s	t2	d3
J. A. Oaks,	16	24	12
John Logan,	20	22	34
Henry Graffius,	18	14	
David Cree,	2		

Abraham Harnish, having no opposition, was nominated for Auditor.

On motion, the County Committee be instructed to appoint a State Delegate.

Major William Moore was appointed Chairman of the County Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby affim our devotion to our glorious Union, our unyielding determination to defend it alike against foreign foes and domestic traitors, and our entire confidence in the integrity of the Administration and its ability, with the blessing of that Providence which has not one attribute to sympathize with the oppressor, to destroy the present unholy rebellion, and for this purpose we pledge our undivided and hearty support.

Resolved, That viewing the present sanguinary contest as a war of loyalty against treason, of constitutional liberty against a cruel and despotic tyranny, and of freedom against oppression and wrong, we ignore all mere partizan feeling, recognizing but two parties, the one for our country and the other against it, and that we regard as alike worthy of our patriotic indignation the Southern rebels in arms and their Northern sympathizers, who by their hostility to the Administration and the Government, are prostituting their influence to the unholy purpose of strengthening the hands of the rebellion.

Resoved, That we regard the recent successes of our arms as harbingers of the speedy downfall of rebellion, and with it the final triumph of human liberty over slavery, of human progress and elevation over a hopeless and terrible degradation.

Resolved, That we hail with delight, and as an assurance of success, the selection of ANDREW G. CURTIN, the patriot, statesman, and friend of the people and the soldier, as our standard-bearer in the present political contest, and that we pledge our undivided support in securing his election, believing that the interest, honor and future welfare of our Commonwealth depend on the issue.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the nomination of Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, an accomplished jurist, a pure patriot and loyal citizen, a man who will adorn the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth and give additional security to the right of person and property.

Resolved, That the amendment proposed to the Constitution, in giving soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, meets our hearty approval and will receive our united support, and that we request the Representative and Senator who shall represent us in the next State Legislature to give it their votes and hearty support.

Resolved, That we tender to the gallant sons of Huntingdon county now in the service of our country, our thanks for their heroic and self-sacrificing devotion, while we cherish the memory of the fallen and mingle our sympathies with the bereaved, extending to them at the same time every encouragement and assistance, material and moral in our power to bestow.

Resolved, That we pledge to the ticket just nominated, our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the loyal papers of the county.

From the 149th Regiment.

GENERAL HOSPITAL CAMP
LETTERMAN, NEAR GETTYSBURG,
August 13, 1863

DEAR GLOBE: It is likely enough that in my last letter, written about a month since, I promised to write soon, again; but if so, the promise has been broken. I have been unwell much of the time since then, and when able to work there is always more than enough to occupy every energy. A hospital is a busy place, and there is always much undone that might be done, with great benefit to the sufferers, for want of some thoughtful and willing agent. I can scarcely pass through a ward without having to lay down my register, to give some one a drink, or adjust a cushion, or address a letter, or some such service, which, however trivial, contributes to the comfort of the patients.

I have not been with our regiment since the battle, and have heard from it only casually. The brigade is, or was a few days ago, at Bealeton Station. Those of our wounded boys who may be at home will remember that we rested there at the end of our second day's march from White Oak Church. The most vivid recollection I have of the place is that Tate the brigade P. M., and myself felt the way some distance in the dark, with empty canteens, which we at last filled with dirty water from a half stagnant stream which must now be dry.

Poor Monroe Clarkson! I hoped he might survive? but the accursed ball had pierced too deeply and he is now at rest. It seems so hard that he, so young, so gifted, so upright, so fitted to occupy and adorn an exalted position in society, should be swept down with the crimson tide! Our company lost some of its choicest spirits in this battle. There was Raymond, a thorough soldier and an honorable, high-toned gentleman, who would have done himself honor at the head of a regiment, and there was Harmony, at once the bold unflinching hero, and the consistent humble, christian. But to be brief, I felt no loss like that of Monroe. We struggled together thro' the campaigns of Cæsar, and the wars of Jugurtha's usurpation, in our books at school; followed Eneas in his romantic career and retreated with the famous *ten thousand of Xenophon*; and during our own real experience of war's vicisitudes, the tedium of many a lonely hour and the fatigue of many a weary one was relieved by talking over the happy past. We wove schemes for the future, too,—who expects to be killed! On that very fatal morning, he handed me a dollar with which to buy him something good to eat, but in a moment the shrill call of the bugle was heard and he went to the banquet of death. Doubtless his repose is sweet, and I, his comrade mournfully write for him this epitaph: He did whatever was his duty; "unspotted from the world," and, dying for his country, has won immortality.

There are many trying scenes witnessed here, and from my position, I am almost sure to be concerned in the most trying. A woman comes in, she is looking for her husband, and you can know by the expression of her face, as she glances eagerly around, that she feels certain of finding him; at once. Failing to see him, she inquires of a nurse. "I don't know," he answers. "But there is a clerk who can tell you all about it." She turns to me, and giving me the name of her husband, asks me to direct her to him. I wrote his name on the death-list, the day before; I know that she shall see him no more till eternity's morning: I know that a word will crush her to the earth—how can I speak it! Oh! it is at such times that I hate this rebellion, and could almost invoke damnation on the heads of its authors.

But there are more happy scenes. A few days ago, a lady inquired for Henry Morris. "He is my *Husband*." "Come with me, I will take you to him." I was not sure of the tent, and stopped at several, calling the name at each, as I do when I have letters for "Henry Morris."—"Here!" he answered, at last, "is there a letter for me?" "Not exactly, but it will answer the same purpose" said I, as the wife rushed past me, and Henry, who had been delighted at the prospect of having a letter, was no doubt amply consoled for his disappointment in that particular.

Many a life is saved by tender nursing and many a one, no doubt, lost for want of it. A man of our brigade was lying, shot through the lungs. Hemorrhage began, and he sunk very low. "He will die to-night" said the surgeon. But good angels were round him. At one side was a slender and youthful womanly form, bending tearfully over him; and at the other a man with hair and beard of silver whiteness. There they stood through that fearful night, and saw at last a triumphant morning. I talked to the patient, a day or two since. "I had given it up that night," he said, "I could not speak or even make signs; but they stood there wetting my lips, and watching over me, or I should have died. Kind and good nursing has saved me."

My letter has grown too long, and I will end it, risking a promise to give you in a few days, the statistics of this hospital. I could not sleep to-night; so, I got up and have written this letter.

J. S. B.

From the 53d Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS 53d Pa. VOLS.,
CAMP NEAR MORRISVILLE, VA.
August 6, 1863.

MR EDITOR:—Having encamped with fair prospects of remaining some time, which has given me some leisure time, I concluded I could not pass it in any way more profitable, and to more advantage than by writing a few lines to the *Globe* whose numerous readers might perhaps take some pleasure in hearing from this part of the army, and more especially from the 53d Penna. Volunteers, as many of the men composing the regiment are from Huntingdon county. Whether I will be able to interest your readers to any degree, cannot for a moment be presumed. As we are again upon the accursed soil of the "Old Dominion," which of itself is enough to depress one's spirits so much, as to drive at once every idea from the mind, should there even be anything worth writing down on paper. It will not be necessary for me to give you an account of our march from our old camp at Falmouth to Gettysburg; as that march is long since known to every one as one of the most fatiguing marches this army has ever made, yet it was necessary in order to save the old Keystone State from further desolations which the spoiler was bringing upon her, therefore not a word of murmuring was heard in the ranks of the soldiers, but every one pressed forward, determined either to be victorious, or find his grave, if die he must, upon that much desired spot of every brave soldier, the battle field. Our regiment was in connection with the remainder of the 1st Division engaged on the evening of the 2nd of July, and the desperateness of the conflict may be inferred from the loss we sustained. Our regiment being much reduced in the battle of Fredericksburg, was not able to muster more than one hundred and thirty-six, including officers and men; out of that number we had seventy-nine officers and men killed and wounded. Company C, formerly commanded by Capt. J. H. Winton, but now by Capt. Henry J. Smith, took 23 men into action, and had one killed and thirteen wounded. Some are very badly wounded, so much so that they will never be able to do duty hereafter. Orderly Sergeant M. G. Isett, was killed. He was the oldest son of James K. Isett of Markiesburg, Huntingdon county, Penna. He was brave in the face of the enemy and noblehearted in camp, which at once commands the respect of every one. In him the company lost one of its best and bravest soldiers, and the country one of its most steadfast supporters. He was the idol of his father and mother, and no less beloved by his brothers and sisters. Their loss is great, yet we have reason to believe, that their loss was his gain. He was no less a christian than he was a patriot. Though he is lost to them, yet his friends may be proud of him as a soldier who did his duty, sealing his devotion to his country and his native State, by shedding his blood in its defence. He died as does the patriot soldier, while bravely doing his duty. How many more like him have found their last resting place upon the bloodfield of Gettysburg, while bravely doing battle for the State of their nativity. On the third our regiment was not engaged in any musketry conflict, but was exposed to the most terrific cannonade I ever heard, yet no one was injured, which was occasioned by the inaccuracy of the enemy s fire, for I can assure you it was not that they spared their iron, because they hurled the deadly missiles at us in great profusion. I might give you many incidents of the battle, but they have been written and re-written by others, so that I will not attempt to add any more to it. On the afternoon of the 5th we about-faced, and took up the line of march for the Potomac by the way of Frederick city, Md. This march was for the most part very unpleasant, on account of so much rain having fallen. It appeared as if all the water spouts of Heaven were opened on us. On the road we got the news of the fall of Vicksburg, which infused new life into the almost worn out soldiers. Our corps took the advance towards Falling Waters, when it was found that Lee and his army had recrossed into Virginia. Near Falling Waters we took some 1,500 prisoners. The next day we started for Sandy Hook, where we arrived on the 16th, remaining here two days, and supplying the troops with clothing, and filling the waggons with rations, we again on the 18th, marched over into Virginia. By hard marching wherein nothing of any importance occurred we reached Warrenton Junction the 26th. The men were completely tired out, and needed rest, very much, which by chance we got a few days. From the time the army left the old camp at Falmouth until it arrived at Warrenton Junction, it travelled 432 miles and fought one of the most important battles of the war. Some people of the North appear to think, that the army of the Potomac did not do as much as it should have done, because it did not totally destroy Lee and his army, at Williamsport. I do not know what might have been done, but of one thing I am sure, and that is, if some of those grumblers had have marched with us from Gettysburg to Williamsport, through the mud and rain, they would have thought we were going to do something, yet we were not there in time to make all the necessary arrangements for the grand attack, when the enemy fled. Our brave soldiers fought nobly for our noble old State, yet I must say some of the soldiers were treated shamefully by some of the citizens of Pennsylvania. What little the soldiers did buy they had to pay the most exorbitant prices. By some the soldiers were not permitted to go into their houses. One young flirt of a lady—if indeed she claims the title of lady, did not allow the soldiers to come into her house declaring that we were worse than the rebels. You may be assured the men did not wish to go into her house when once they knew her sentiments. We would not for a moment suppose that there were a majority of such cowardly apostates, but from what we have seen, I think old Adams county can boast of a goodly number. To do them justice, the soldiers should have destroyed everything they had, but the majority of them appeared so ignorant, that there appeared to be some excuse for them, hence they were left unmolested in their blissful ignorance. We cannot help speaking in the highest terms of the citizens of Maryland. Not a soldier was once insulted by any disloyal citizen, while all along the road the women would bring water to the road for the men, besides other little delicacies "*without money and without price.*" I have sometimes thought Maryland was more loyal than Pennsylvania. I may however be mistaken. On the evening of the 30th, we got orders to march at 5 o'clock. We moved off at the time indicated, marching until 11 o'clock at night, when we came to a place called Elktown where we encamped for the night. Elktown is a place, consisting of two houses and a few stables, on the road leading from Warrenton Junction to Falmouth, some six miles from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Next morning the column moved off at 8 o'clock, taking the road leading to Kelley's Ford. When a few miles on the road we were ordered back, for reasons I have not been able to ascertain, and took the road leading to this place, where we arrived about 1 o'clock. Morrisville consists of two old chimneys, and an old white house, a fair specimen of a Virginia village; on the road leading from Bealton Station to Falmouth, about four and a half miles from the former. We were first encamped in a fine woods, but the water being so scarce we had to move camp. We are now encamped on an open plain, a very beautiful site for a camp—only the water is still very scarce, so much so that there is scarcely enough to supply the animals. The men are digging wells in order to get good water. The country wears a most doleful appearance. The male inhabitants are all gone. Some few women still remaining. No grain of any kind was raised, and by the looks of the country I do not think much could be raised, should even the attempt be made. There certainly will be suffering here for the necessaries of life, if something is not done before the coming winter. The men have made their camp quite comfortable by planting trees around the tents, so as to shade them, but how long they will be permitted to enjoy it I am not able to say. Deserters are coming in daily. Three came in on Tuesday, and two Lieutenants yesterday. They say they need not fear an attack by Lee, but say that he fears an attack from us. They say that Lee has only as yet received three regiments as a re-enforcement since the battle of Gettysburg—but is expecting more soon. There can however, not be much reliance placed in these reports, as they are generally very conflicting. If there should anything come to pass of any importance, I will acquaint your readers with it.

Yours, PILUM.

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

THE DRAFT

IN THE SEVENTEENTH DIS'T.

The drafting of conscripts for the 17th District of Penn'a., composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Cambria and Blair, commenced at the Court House in Huntingdon, on Monday, August 17th, under the immediate supervision of Commissioner Barr. Prof. Coyle, a blind man, drew the tickets from the wheel. Judge Taylor, Judge Gwin, Wm. Dorris, Jr., and Wm. Colon, were the committee appointed to superintend the drawing.

The following is the list of names drawn for Huntingdon county:

1st Sub-District—Jackson and Barree.
230 names in wheel; 76 to be drawn.

1	Samuel Dearmitt	39	C. Hicksenbaugh
2	Benj. Bollinger	40	John Hoffman
3	Thomas Shipton	41	Samuel Ramey
4	William Jackson	42	John Queen
5	Robert Stewart	43	J. M. Adair
6	H. C. Crownover	44	Miles Davison
7	George W. Bell	45	Jacob M. Stair
8	John Hopkins (c)	46	Henry Monsel
9	John Brown	47	J. R. Crownover
10	Shadrich Steffey	48	Jer. M'Kinney
11	Michael Grossman	49	John Brown
12	Elias Maffit	50	John Keller
13	Joseph Bouslough	51	George Rudy
14	Samuel Rudy	52	Alex. D. Barr
15	John Harris	53	Jas. Moore, Jr
16	Philip Croyle	54	Samuel Rudy, Sr
17	R. Chamberlain	55	James Smith
18	Wm. M. Reed	56	Henry Brindle
19	George Murray	57	George Benson
20	Wesley Silknitter	58	Jas. A. Maffit
21	Jesse P. Wilson	59	John Barr
22	Wm Oburn	60	Andrew Watt
23	Lewis Biglow	61	David Snyder
24	Samuel C. Smith	62	Jos. McIlroy
25	Alex Wagoner	63	John B. Myton
26	Alex. Gettys	64	Wash. Randolph
27	Anth. Colnbine	65	James Smith
28	Jas. M. Stewart	66	Thos. Crawford.
29	Reed Alexander	67	Ab. Saucerman
30	Jas. C. Moore	68	Martin Hoffer
31	Wm. R. Thomson	69	James Smith
32	Charles Starks	70	Wm. F. Dunn
33	John Troxler	71	Fran. O. Kain
34	L. Worley	72	Eph. Morrison
35	Samuel Sprankle	73	Wm. Greenawalt
36	Jacob Troxler	74	Thos J. Mitchell
37	John Brininger	75	J. M. Collanbine
38	Joseph Hughes	76	William Coy.

2d Sub-Dis't.—Porter and Alexandria.
132 names in wheel; 47 drawn.

1	Wm. B. Keller	25	Christian App
2	Wm. Medaugh	26	Eminger S Rudy
3	John S. Laird	27	Wilson Shively
4	H. Calvin Knode	28	Henry M Miles
5	Wm. J. McClure	29	Collins Hamer
6	Samuel Work	30	John M Love
7	J. M. Isenberg	31	Wm W Young
8	Elijah Hampton	32	J B Householder
9	Wm. H. Isenberg	33	George Crantz
10	Calvin Riggs	34	G W Shultz
11	Samuel Thompson	35	John Work
12	Wm. Hamer	36	J E Cronemiller
13	Alex. M. Cree	37	John Woolford
14	Wm W Jones	38	John Geisler
15	John Fletcher	39	Thomas C. Neff
16	Wm O Work	40	John C Foster
17	Wm Snyder	41	Sam'l L. Huyett
18	Isaac Work	42	Wm A Whittaker
19	J Thomp Wilson	43	Jos H Wiley
20	W H Ereneman	44	Joseph Piper
21	Thos F White	45	C. P. Hatfield
22	Calvin Porter	46	J Murrells (c'd)
23	Hiram Cozzens	47	Abrm Snyder.
24	Eph. Isenberg		

3d Sub-Dis't.—Franklin & Warriorsm'k.
246 names in the wheel: 76 drawn.

1	Israel Pheasant	39	Geo Menemier
2	Henry Capp	40	Daniel Madden
3	James Reed	41	Samuel Nearhoof
4	Henry Nearhoof	42	John Ross
5	Zacheus Nearhoof	43	Thos Calderwood
6	John Spanogle	44	Andrew Briggs
7	Jacob H Fuller	45	Israel Beck
8	Gideon Beck	46	A Mel'herran
9	Abed Stephens	47	Alex. Ewing
10	John Kinch	48	David Way
11	John A Evans	49	Stephen Hall
12	Henry Beck	50	Gilbert Hegal
13	Wm Sims	51	John Nearhoof
14	John Shaak	52	W Stevison (c'd)
15	Perry Merrick	53	J Fettenberger
16	Elijah Earhart	54	Henry Estrict
17	D Daughenbaugh	55	John Nearhoof
18	Daniel Nearhoof	56	Wm Cupp
19	Alfred Porter	57	Jno D Campbell
20	Israel Grazier	58	Jerry Troy
21	Martin Beck	59	Wm Mertif
22	Patton Cox	60	Alber Inlow
23	A. Muthersbaugh	61	David Beck
24	Henry Myers	62	George Crider
25	William Hoover	63	R R Campbell
26	Joseph Cupp	64	Wm Tate
27	Samuel Miller	65	Conrad Dessler
28	Wm Welch	66	Joseph Myers
29	Perry Minich	67	Calvin McPherran
30	Wm Powley	68	Levi Clabaugh
31	Sidney Thompson	69	John Mattern
32	Dan'l Buckwalter	70	James Eckels
33	Theodore Keith	71	Chockley Connal
34	Geo S. Porter	72	Anson Laporte
35	Henry Yingling	73	George Lyon
36	John Rogen	74	Shoderick Holt
37	Jerry Beck	75	William Dysart
38	Jerry Canoe	76	Wm H H Nevlin.

4th Sub-District—Morris.
62 names put in wheel; 20 drawn.

1	Joseph Shaffer	11	Samuel Jennings
2	H Chamberlain	12	Henry Nolder
3	John C Stewart	13	Abednego Keller
4	Jacob H Wolf	14	John Fetterhoof
5	Geo T Wallace	15	Tobias Harnish
6	Geo Fetterhoof	16	Perry Ginter
7	John Woolford	17	Patrick Holden
8	Jacob Hile	18	William Low
9	Samuel Downing	19	Isaac Hatfield
10	Rob't A Dorsey	20	Pierce Young

5th Sub-District—Brady, Henderson and Oneida.
114 names in wheel; 41 drawn.

1	James Hall	22	Frank Seebrist
2	John Curley	23	Wm Gill
3	H C McCarthy	24	Micah Evans
4	John Sharp	25	Abner Anderson
5	James Corbin	26	John C Bock
6	Samuel Miller	27	John Knode
7	Martin Platt	28	Wm Goodman
8	Caleb Wakefield	29	Samuel Eby
9	Hugh A Miller	30	Wm Condron
10	J B Wakefield	31	Philip Hetrick
11	David Shultz	32	Alison Heeter
12	Henry Snyder	33	Dan'l McIlwaine
13	Henry Whitesel	34	Richard M'Ginley
14	Wm Collanbine	35	Samuel Gregory
15	Affelbert Parmer	36	John T Rupert
16	Wm H Wise	37	John Snyder
17	Levi Decker	38	Daniel Stiner
18	Daniel Miller	39	Samuel Hawn
19	John McCracken	40	Jacob Zook
20	John A. Miller	41	Jacob Hetrick
21	David Boring		

6th Sub-District—Huntingdon.
148 names in wheel; 52 drawn.

1	D Thompson (c'd)	27	Edward Nash
2	Isaac Edwards	28	George Hefright
3	W A McCormick	29	John L Lloyd
4	Christ Heine	30	Wilson Sigafoos
5	Edmund Snare	31	David Rohm
6	John Lefford	32	Joseph Carmon
7	Peter Iger	33	John Glazier
8	John Werhley	34	A Birnbaum
9	Sam'l W. Ferney	35	Christ Harry
10	Geo W Garrettson	36	Isaiah Foster
11	Uriah B Lewis	37	Frank Hefright
12	James C. Davis	38	A F Grove
13	Wm A Orbizon	39	R Milton Speer
14	Lewis Hefright	40	Sam'l C Clement
15	David Peightal	41	C Slaughter (c'd)
16	David McCabe	42	Porter Pope
17	James Cleney	43	Henry A Miller
18	Wm Hatfield	44	John Murray
19	W B Roberts (c')	45	William Estep
20	George Dean	46	W A Stephens
21	John A. Nash	47	Wm Cozens
22	P M Lytle	48	Emanuel Ness
23	Patrick Dacey	49	John Pluck
24	Henry Isenberg	50	S B Chaney
25	Samuel Fleming	51	J Simpson Africa
26	David Caldwell	52	Wesley Holmes

7th Sub-Dis't—Walker and Juniata.
94 names put in wheel; 32 drawn.

1	Peter Heifner	17	Joseph Grove
2	Jacob Garner	18	John Frewster
3	Hugh Hamilton	19	Aden Dean
4	John Hess	20	Wm. Hamer
5	Calvin Corbin	21	Samuel Stoufer
6	Calvin Long	22	Daniel Rowlen
7	John Webb	23	Thos. J. Coulter
8	David Lear (c'd)	24	David Hicks
9	Wm Breneman	25	Robert Martin
10	Wm Speck	26	Jacob Foust
11	Abe Heifner	27	Can'y'm Martin
12	Charles Gordon	28	Milton H Sangree
13	Augustus Bush	29	John S Isenberg
14	David Hamilton	30	Harrison Speck
15	Wm Morgan	31	William Rouch
16	Henry Snyder	32	Abe Dean.

8th Sub Dist.—Hopewell and Penn.
162 names in wheel—48 drawn.

1	Samuel McGill	25	David Grove
2	George Shultz	26	Joseph March
3	George Hetrick	27	William Garner
4	John Johnson	28	John C. States
5	James S. Given	29	Sam'l Brumbaugh
6	James Skyles	30	*Alexander McCall*
7	Edward D. Miller	31	Samuel Fink
8	Matthew Boyer	32	Abraham Johnson
9	Eli B. Brumbaugh	33	John Wingert
10	Abraham Lynn	34	Daniel Moyer
11	Philip Brumbaugh	35	Phillip Keagh
12	Joseph McCall	36	Stewart W Lee
13	Jackson Norris	37	David Shultz
14	A. B. Baumbaugh	38	Jacob Heiffner
15	William Stone	39	Solomon Garner
16	Samuel Stover	40	Benj. Enyeart
17	David Edwards	41	Jacob Harker
18	John Moyer	42	Thomas Gill
19	David Stinson	43	Isaac Russell
20	Daniel Moyer	44	David Garner
21	Benjamin Shultz	45	Christian Weaver
22	William Stapleton	46	Samuel Sneard
23	William March	47	Dewalt Fouse
24	James McCarthy	48	Samuel Peightal

9th Sub Dist.—Carbon.
395 names in wheel—119 drawn.

1	James Corbin	61	Andrew Gorman
2	Jacob Mears	62	Arthur J McHugh
3	Richard Walters	63	William Johns
4	Wm Wells	64	Robert Murrels
5	Geo Travis	65	Daniel Davis
6	Geo Barnet	66	John Dolan
7	John Cannah	67	Martin Kelly
8	Patrick Pantery	68	Barney McPhilips
9	Thos Harris	69	Cornelius Murphy
10	Edward Bradley	70	Stephen Cahough
11	Isaac Sheets	71	Wm Hopkins
12	Thomas Cook	72	Daniel Casey
13	Thos M. Williams	73	Joseph Morrison
14	Henry Mettis	74	William Hays
15	Thomas Naim	75	Wm Matthews
16	Henry Cook	76	Henry Staller
17	James Mullin	77	George Bradley
18	Patrick Givin	78	Washington Reed
19	Thomas George	79	John McGlen
20	Edward Lewis	80	Andrew Wheeling
21	David Powell	81	John Toohey
22	NealDivinney	82	Evan S. Davis
23	Hugh Green	83	Daniel Brodo
24	Ephraim Mears	84	William Welch
25	Samuel Roland	85	James Maloy
26	Michael Gorman	86	Charles Justice
27	Andrew Bryan	87	Leonard Dom
28	Michael Lowry	88	B Semindiger
29	William Parkes	89	Erastus Block
30	David Algood	90	James McAtier
31	John Griffith	91	John Hotton
32	Patrick Pantory	92	Morris P. Barren
33	Thos McKiernan	93	Geo Mitchell
34	Owen Roberts	94	James Lanahan
35	James Gleason	95	Luke Hillgrew
36	John Condon	96	Dan W Bolan
37	Edward Kelley	97	Anthony McIntyre
38	Daniel Bolan	98	Wm McBride
39	Alex Campbell	99	Thomas Phillips
40	Richard Brace	100	I Semindinger
41	John Gleason	101	L. Semindinger
42	Simon Ryan	102	Philan Bonnet
43	Peter Hughes	103	Michael Holland
44	Edward Quinn	104	Robert Hussey
45	James Cullen	105	John Flannagen
46	John S. Gregg	106	David Algood
47	Thomas Ziggler	107	Evan Morris
48	Robt McCallester	108	William Lewis
49	Michael Tuohey	109	Peter Baitts
50	William Clair	110	Flor McCarty
51	Charles Melus	111	John Flinn
52	Philip McIntire	112	Michael Millen
53	John Williams	113	James Linsay
54	John Barns	114	John McCand
55	John Forester	115	John Murphy
56	Wm G. Kelly	116	Casper Racey
57	John Mack	117	T.J. Richards
58	Henry Fletcher	118	W J Ammerman
59	P McLaughlin	119	Jos Barnard
60	John Hillgrove		

10th Sub Dist—Cass, Union and Tod.
256 names in wheel—80 drawn.

1	Mich Bumgardner	41	Wm Har. Benson
2	Anthony Anderson	42	John Aurandt
3	Joseph Barnet	43	Wesley Wright
4	J J Atkinson	44	Eli O Skippet
5	Thos R Norris	45	Wilson Edwards
6	Samuel Miller	46	Isaac Reed
7	David Brumbaugh	47	Winch Anderson
8	S G Gettys	48	Josiah Curfman
9	Wesley Crotsley	49	Abner Stapleton
10	Alex Norris	50	David Hannawalt
11	Henry James	51	Wm Snyder
12	Andrew Fisher	52	James Barnes, col
13	Washington Cook	53	Levi Saylor
14	Samuel Bradley	54	Austin Greene
15	Harman Crotsley	55	Ephraim Bowman
16	George M. Park	56	John M'Mullin
17	Asal Corbin	57	Wm Faust
18	Caleb Wright	58	Geo Chilcote
19	Jacob Hess	59	John Chilcote
20	Ezra Heeter	60	Charles Steel
21	Peter Diggins	61	Thos Steel
22	Andrew Apger	62	Wm Hooper
23	Andrew Greene	63	Wm Geisinger
24	Thomas Wright	64	Oliver Cook
25	Alfred Lamberson	65	Reuben Crum
26	William Wilfong	66	Amon Pheasant
27	Samuel McMullen	67	Lewis Irwin
28	John W Curfman	68	Solomon Scerist
29	Fred'k. Showalter	69	James Quarry
30	Jno W. Evert	70	John Magee
31	Henry Horton	71	T R Henderson
32	A W Swoope	72	Samuel Smith
33	Saml Morningstar	73

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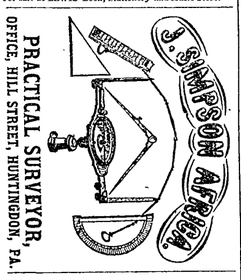

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TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	EASTWARD. FAST MAIL	EASTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	Through Ac'y
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	N. Hamilton,	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
4 46	.....	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 28	
4 54	.....	.....	5 05	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 20	
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 11	
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 06	
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	12 01	
5 23	7 05	6 21	5 35	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 55	
5 39	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 40	
5 48	.....	.....	.....	SpruceCreek,	9 54	8 54	11 33	
5 54	.....	.....	6 00	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 29	
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Tyrone,	.....	.....	11 10	
6 19	.....	.....	6 21	Tiplon,	9 33	8 33	11 00	
6 29	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	10 48	
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	9 11	8 14	10 43	
6 40	.....	.....	6 39	Altoona,	8 49	8 00	10 25	
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.					

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 18 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g	Even'g
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 35	LL 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 20	AR 9 35
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 13	9 27
5 55	7 25	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Marklesburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 52
6 33	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 41	8 10	Cove,	10 15	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05	AR 8 35	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 10	LE 8 45			
7 27	9 05	Bibblesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 42	8 04
7 34	9 09	Crawford,	9 36	7 57
AR 7 45	AR 9 32	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9.15 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 55 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

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April 29, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

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The American Dime Song Book,
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Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
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Agent for the county.

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THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the finest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co, New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED. PROUST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVE. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRIE, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. SCHAAF & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

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AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

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JUST RECEIVED

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OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable alphabetical index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

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For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

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THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MEN WANTED

FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowances same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalions; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if not now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Provost Marshal of the District in which the applicant is a resident

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Provost Mar hal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated at section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as may, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

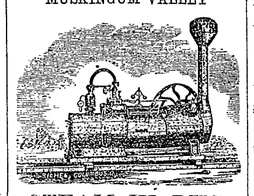
I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—tc.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY



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Market and Third Streets,

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WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorghe-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

Messrs. J. & J. H. DUVALL.

Gentlemen:— * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. It is giving us entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & R. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Millikin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse-power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa.; W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Read, Huntingdon, Pa.; Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa.; A. L. Holliday, Holliday's burg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,
No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. C. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.
June 3, 1863—lm.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Bettleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT ! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. CAMPBELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 15, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 7, 1862.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM

Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC. THE CITHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bettini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellish's Melodeon Instructor—Burton's Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin d of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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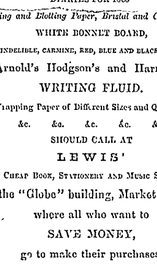

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